If
$$y = \frac{2x+1}{x}$$
, use the definition of a derivative to determine y' .

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) + f(x)}{x+h} - \frac{2x+1}{x} = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x+2h+1}{x+h} = \frac{2x+1}{x} = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 2xh + x}{x+h} = \frac{2x+1}{x} = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 2xh + x}{x(x+h)} = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-h}{x(x+h)} = \frac{1}{h}$$

Calculus 120 Unit 1: Rate of Change and Derivatives

February 12, 2019: Day #8

- 1. Quiz on Wednesday Derivatives
- 2. Assignment Due Friday
- 3. Page 105-106 #1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19

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C1. Explore the concepts of average and instantaneous rate of change.

Graphing the Derivative Function

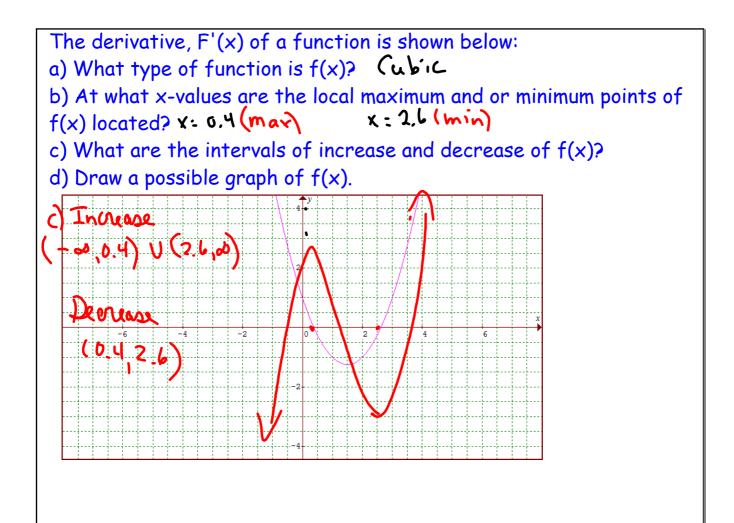
The graph of the derivative function provides very useful information about the function itself.

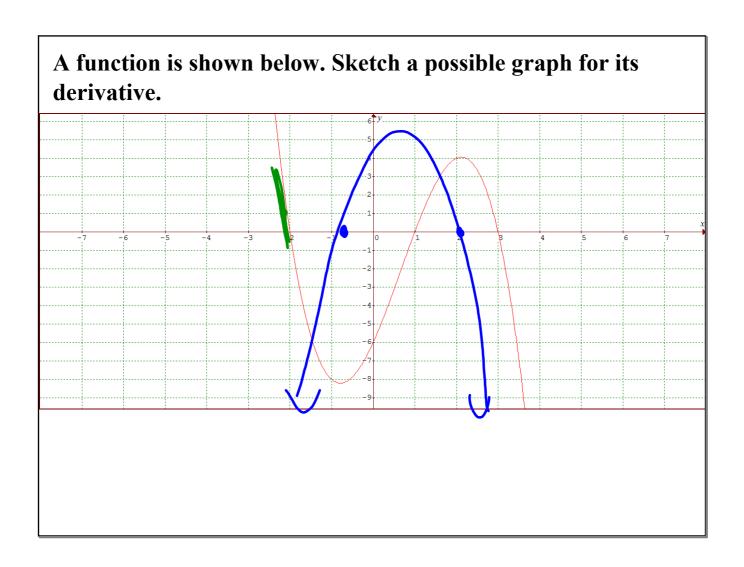
Investigation: Graph $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 8$ and its derivative from x = -4 to x = 5 on Graphmatica

What does the graph of the derivative tell you about the actual function?

Examine a couple of more functions and their derivatives (Try a cubic, quartic, etc...)

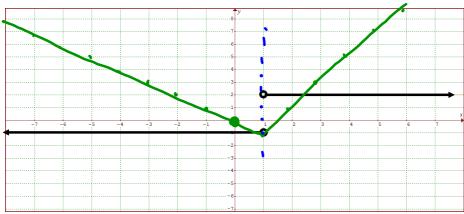
- 1. The local maximum and minimum points of the function correspond to the x-intercepts on the derivative function.
- 2. The derivative of a polynomial function is one degree less than the polynomial function itself.
- 3. The intervals of increase of a function correspond to intervals where the graph is above the x-axis on the derivative function. Similarly, intervals of decrease of a function correspond to where the graph is below the x-axis on the derivative function.

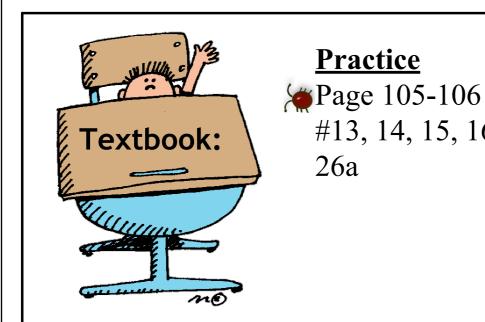




Sketch the graph of a function that has the following properties:

- i) f(0)=0 (o. i)
- ii) the graph of f', the derivative of f, is shown below
- iii) f is continuous for all x.





#13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22,



Attachments

2.1_74_AP.html



2.1_74_AP.swf



2.1_74_AP.html